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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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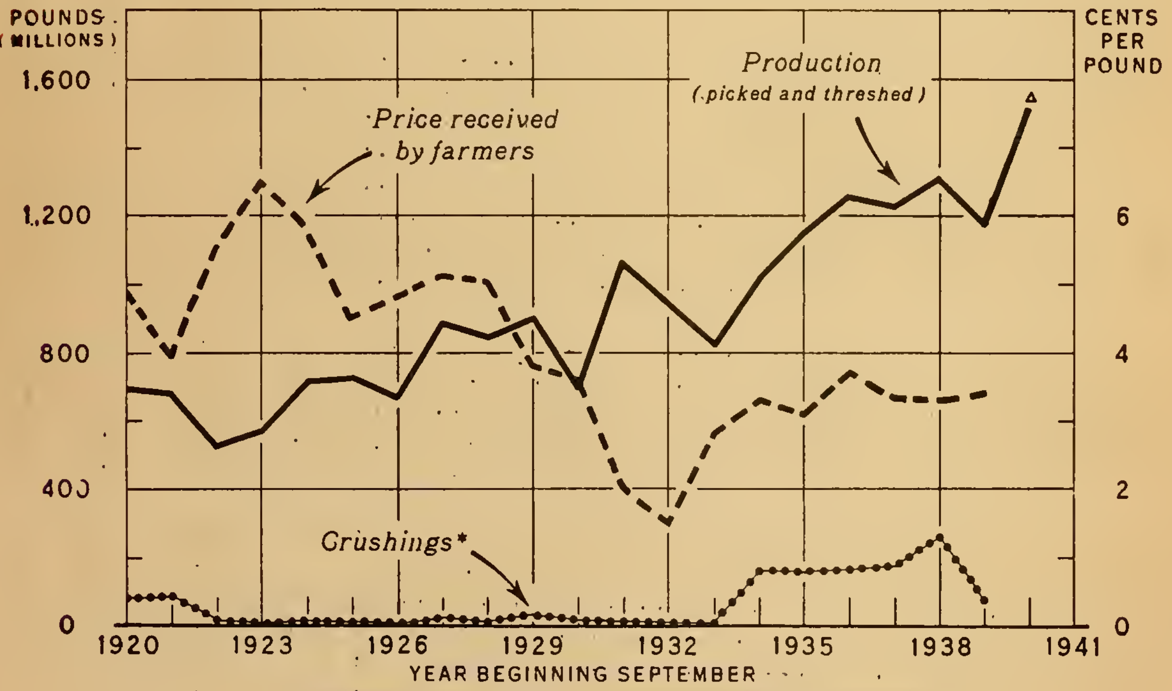
IN THIS ISSUE: PRODUCTION, TRADE, AND DISAPPEARANCE, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, WITH COMPARISONS.

PEANUTS, FARMERS' STOCK: PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND CRUSHINGS, UNITED STATES, 1920-40



*YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER. PEANUTS IN THE HULL 1920-33

DATA FOR 1939 ARE PRELIMINARY ∆ PRODUCTION INDICATED SEPTEMBER 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 38633 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PRODUCTION OF PEANUTS IN 1940 IS INDICATED TO BE THE LARGEST ON RECORD. BUT WITH AN EXPANSION IN THE PROGRAM FOR DIVERTING PEANUTS TO CRUSHING MILLS, AND WITH A RELATIVELY STRONG DEMAND FOR PEANUT PRODUCTS, PRICES OF PEANUTS IN THE CURRENT SEASON ARE EXPECTED TO BE MAINTAINED NEAR THE COMPARATIVELY STABLE LEVEL OF THE PAST 6 YEARS.

Table 1.-Price per pound of specified fats and oils, and oil-bearing materials, October 1938 and 1939, and August-October 1940

Item	Oct.		1940		
	1938	1939	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. 1/
Fats and oils:	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	25.5	28.4	27.0	27.6	29.6
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	15.8	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	10.0	9.7	9.0	8.8	8.4
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	7.4	6.6	4.9	4.8	4.7
Lard, refined, tubs, (cartons) Chicago 2/	8.5	8.0	6.1	6.5	6.2
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	9.4	10.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Oleostearine, bbls., N. Y.	7.6	8.9	5.2	5.7	6.1
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	6.7	6.6	5.3	5.2	5.1
Corn oil, refined, bbls., N. Y.	9.8	9.3	7.9	7.8	7.7
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S. E. mills	6.3	5.8	4.8	4.8	4.4
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	7.6	6.8	5.6	5.6	5.4
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	6.8	6.8	5.4	5.2	4.5
Peanut oil, dom. refined, bbls., N. Y.	10.4	10.5	8.7	8.4	8.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.9
Soybean oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	7.9	8.4	6.9	6.9	6.9
Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y.	6.3	7.0	5.9	5.8	5.8
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 3/	5.9	6.8	5.3	5.3	5.4
Coconut oil, edible, tanks, N. Y.	8.2	---	6.8	6.8	6.8
Olive oil, edible, drums, N. Y.	25.1	30.0	31.6	34.8	38.8
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N. Y.	7.1	10.0	8.7	8.9	9.5
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 3/	6.6	---	6.8	6.5	6.5
Palm oil, Sumatra, bulk, N. Y. 3/	5.8	---	5.2	5.2	5.2
Rape oil, refined, bbls., N. Y.	4/10.5	4/13.5	15.0	15.0	14.8
Sesame oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	10.5	---	16.0	---	---
Teaseed oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	7.4	13.5	12.5	12.8	15.6
Tallow, inedible, Chicago	5.0	5.6	3.2	3.5	3.6
Grease, A white, Chicago	5.2	5.8	3.2	3.6	3.7
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	4.0	4.6	4.7	---	---
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	3.7	4.6	4.9	---	---
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	8.2	4/9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	8.5	10.0	7.9	7.7	7.5
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	8.8	10.2	8.8	8.5	8.4
Perilla oil, drums, N. Y.	4/10.0	4/14.5	17.7	17.6	18.1
Oiticica oil, drums, N. Y.	11.0	21.0	18.0	19.0	19.0
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	13.8	28.2	25.8	26.3	26.9
Castor oil, dehydrated, drums, carlots, N. Y.	---	15.6	14.0	13.6	13.1
Castor oil, No. 3, bbls., N. Y.	9.2	10.8	11.2	10.8	9.8
Cod-liver oil, med.U.S.P. bbls., N.Y. (dol. per bbl.)	26.5	44.0	67.5	72.5	72.5
Oil-bearing materials:					
Copra, bags, f.o.b. Pacific Coast	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Cottonseed, Dallas (dol. per ton)	22.4	25.0	19.5	22.2	24.[illegible]
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis (per bu.)	184.0	186.0	150.0	148.0	147.0
Peanuts, shelled, Runners No. 1, f.o.b. S.E. mills	4.9	5.4	4.7	4.9	4.[illegible]
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago (per bu.)	74.0	87.0	81.0	81.0	83.0

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Beginning July 1940 reported in 1-pound cartons. 3/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 4/ Revised.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Summary

Present indications are that hog slaughter will be reduced materially in the first quarter of 1941; hence, lard prices may show fairly substantial gains in the late winter and spring months next year. Lard prices in October, under the influence of a record hog slaughter, declined to the lowest level since March 1933.

Except for butter, prices of domestic fats and oils were 20-35 percent lower in October this year than last. Prices of imported fats and oils have shown mixed trends during the past 12 months, with prices for those oils which are readily available for shipment to the United States tending to decline, but with prices of oils not readily accessible because of war conditions being maintained at high levels, or advancing.

Domestic oilseeds, as well as fats and oils, were lower priced in October this year than last. But except for flaxseed, the price reductions have been moderate. Flaxseed prices have been weakened not only because of a large domestic crop this year, but also as a result of the blockade of continental European markets. It is probable that there will be a large surplus of flaxseed in Argentina and Uruguay when the new crops are harvested in those countries this winter.

Production of lard, tallow, greases, and soybean oil, as well as linseed oil from domestic flaxseed, was substantially larger during the first 9 months of 1940 than a year earlier. Total production of fats and oils from domestic materials for the three-quarter period was about 8 percent in excess of that in the corresponding period of 1939, and was of record size. Net imports of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials (in terms of crude oil) were 9 percent less in the 9-month period this year than last. The combined factory and warehouse stocks of primary fats and oils on September 30 were about 12 percent larger than a year earlier.

Total consumption of primary fats and oils from January through September this year was nearly equal to the record consumption in the corresponding period of 1939. Consumption of food and soap fats and oils was increased, but consumption of drying oils and of fish-liver oils was reduced. The reduction in utilization of drying oils apparently was the result of a fairly large accumulation of stocks of mixed paints and varnishes during 1939; while the use of fish-liver oils was restricted because of difficulties in obtaining supplies of such oils from foreign sources.

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Lard prices decline further with large hog slaughter

Prices of most animal fats were 3-7 percent higher in October than in September, but lard prices declined. The price of prime steam lard at Chicago averaged only 4.65 cents per pound for the month, 4 percent below the September average and the lowest monthly average since March 1933. Lard production, as indicated by the number of hogs slaughtered, was much above average in October.

Slaughter supplies of hogs have been exceptionally large in recent weeks. Despite a reduction of 8 percent in the size of the spring pig crop this year compared with last, the number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in October was about 26 percent larger than a year earlier, and was the largest October slaughter on record. The 1940 spring pig crop apparently is being marketed earlier than usual. Hence there may be a greater than usual seasonal reduction in hog supplies in the second quarter (January-March) of the current hog-marketing year. Should this be the case, it is possible that lard prices will advance fairly sharply during the late winter and spring, particularly as the domestic demand for edible fats is expected to show further improvement in the next several months.

Prices of domestic vegetable oils also declined in October, with peanut oil, influenced by the large peanut crop this year, showing the most pronounced drop. In contrast, prices of some of the imported vegetable oils, notably teaseed, olive, perilla, and tung, averaged higher in October than a month earlier. Prices of coconut oil and palm oil, foreign supplies of which are readily available to the United States, showed little change for the month.

Prices of most fats materially lower than a year ago

Except for butter, prices of domestic fats and oils were materially lower in October this year than last. The average wholesale price of butter at Chicago was up about 4 percent, reflecting a somewhat smaller supply and improved demand conditions. But prices of other animal fats were down 30-35 percent from a year earlier, and prices of domestic vegetable oils were 20-30 percent lower.

Changes in prices of the imported oils have shown mixed trends. Coconut, babassu, and palm oils show material price reductions for the past year. Castor, oiticica, and tung oil prices were moderately reduced, although prices of tung and oiticica oils in October were still at relatively high levels. On the other hand, prices of rape and teaseed oils were 10-15 percent higher in October this year than last, perilla oil was up 25 percent, edible olive oil was nearly 30 percent higher, and cod-liver oil was up about 65 percent. The differences in price trends may be attributed largely to the varying degrees of availability of the foreign oils under conditions imposed by war in Europe and East Asia, and, in the case of perilla oil, to the short supply of perilla seed in Manchuria as a result of unusually small crops in 1939 and 1940.

Cottonseed prices advance, peanut prices reduced

The average price received by farmers for cottonseed in mid-October, at $21.55 per ton, was about 6 percent higher than a month earlier, but was 6 percent below the average for mid-October 1939. Cottonseed prices at Dallas advanced fairly steadily during the month, and at the month's end were about $1 higher than at the mid-month. As indicated in earlier issues of this report, cottonseed prices are expected to average slightly lower this season than last, despite a general improvement in demand conditions. The supply of cottonseed is larger than a year earlier, and domestic lard supplies, with the loss of important export outlets, probably will continue to be unusually large for several months to come, although possibly not so large next spring as at the same time in 1940.

Soybean and flaxseed prices showed little change from September to October. Soybean prices in October were moderately lower than a year earlier. Flaxseed prices, however, under the influence of the large domestic crop this year and the prospective flaxseed surplus in Argentina and Uruguay when the new crops are harvested this winter, were down about 20 percent from last year. It seems likely that flaxseed prices will continue relatively low during the present marketing season, unless continental European markets are reopened to trade, thus providing an outlet for South American seed.

The average price received by farmers for peanuts in mid-October, at 3.26 cents per pound, was 4 percent lower than a month earlier and 3 percent lower than a year earlier. Peanut prices so far in the present marketing season have been maintained at levels not much below those of last year, despite the record-large peanut harvest. Improved demand for peanut products and an expansion in the program for diverting peanuts to crushing mills have been the factors mainly responsible for the comparative strength in peanut prices. According to reports received by the Surplus Marketing Administration, nearly 546 million pounds of peanuts, representing more than a third of the total crop, had been purchased by cooperatives in the southeastern and southwestern areas under the diversion program by early November. A substantial proportion of the purchases has already been diverted to crushing mills.

Peanut crop estimate revised upward,
soybean estimates reduced

This year's production of peanuts for picking and threshing, on the basis of conditions November 1, is estimated at 1,574 million pounds, which is about 2 percent above the estimate of a month earlier, and is 33 percent above last year's crop. Should picking and threshing come up to present expectations, the 1940 production would exceed the previous record production in 1938 by more than 20 percent. The estimated production in the Virginia-Carolina area is only 3 percent larger this year than last. But production in the southeastern area is up about 60 percent, and production in the southwestern area shows a gain of 38 percent.

The production of soybeans harvested as beans is now estimated at 79.2 million bushels compared with the estimate of 81.5 million bushels a month earlier and last year's record production of 87.4 million bushels. The difference between production this year and last is somewhat less than total exports last season, which amounted to nearly 11 million bushels. Hence, with a sharp reduction in exports in prospect, the quantity of soybeans available for domestic use this season should equal or exceed the quantity used last season.

PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS REACHES NEW HIGH IN 1940, CONSUMPTION ABOUT UNCHANGED

Production of lard, tallow, and
greases sharply increased

Tentative estimates for 1940 as a whole indicate that production of fats and oils from domestic materials may total more than 8,800 million pounds compared with the previous record total of about 8,200 million pounds in 1939. Production from imported materials in 1940 is not expected to be greatly different from the 727 million pounds produced in 1939. During the first 9 months of 1940, approximately 563 million pounds of crude oils were produced from imported vegetable oil-bearing materials compared with 573 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1939.

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials in the first 9 months of 1940 was about 8 percent larger than in the corresponding period of 1939. Nearly all of the gain in output of domestic fats and oils in the first 9 months this year occurred in lard, inedible tallow and greases, soybean oil, and linseed oil. Factory production of lard, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, was 24 percent larger in the 9-months period this year than last, production of inedible tallow and greases was up 27 percent; and the output of soybean oil was increased 26 percent. Production of tallow, greases, and soybean oil was at record levels.

The total factory output of linseed oil from January through September this year was reported at 414 million pounds, an increase of only 16 million pounds over the corresponding period of 1939. But if the oil equivalent of imported flaxseed is deducted from total production (on the basis of the assumption that all such seed is crushed), the apparent output of linseed oil from domestic flaxseed would total 243 million pounds compared with 142 million pounds a year earlier. Thus it appears that the production of linseed oil from domestic flaxseed was about 71 percent greater in the first 9 months this year than last.

Partly offsetting these gains in output were reductions in the output of cottonseed oil (139 million pounds), fish oils (52 million pounds), and peanut oil (40 million pounds). Other changes among the domestic items were comparatively small, and were, to a large extent, offsetting.

Of the oils produced from imported materials, notable changes from the January-September period in 1939 to the corresponding period in 1940 included gains in output of 56 million pounds (27 percent) for coconut oil, and 21 million pounds (41 percent) for castor oil, the industrial demand for which has increased materially during the past year, partly as a result of the high prices prevailing for tung and citicica oils. More than offsetting these increases in factory production, however, was a reduction of approximately 85 million pounds for linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed.

Imports reduced, exports increased

The combined imports of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials, in terms of crude oil, totaled approximately 1,278 million pounds for the first 9 months of 1940, 67 million pounds (5 percent) less than in the corresponding period of 1939. Items showing substantial reductions in imports included flaxseed, fish-liver oils, palm oil, perilla seed and oil, cottonseed oil, and corn oil. Imports of babassu nuts and olive oil also declined. On the other hand, material gains were recorded for imports of copra and coconut oil, tung oil, and castor beans.

Abundant supplies and relatively low prices for domestically-produced oilseeds and fats were mainly responsible for the reductions in imports of flaxseed, palm oil, and cottonseed oil. Imports of fish-liver oils, corn oil, and olive oil were impeded by war in Europe, while the marked decline in imports of perilla seed and oil was largely the result of a short crop of perilla seed in Manchuria in 1939.

The reduction of 67 million pounds in imports for the 9-months period was accompanied by an increase in exports of 30 million pounds. Hence net imports of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials were about 97 million pounds smaller from January through September this year than last.

Exports undoubtedly would have been larger than they were if it had not been for the war in Europe. Most of the European Continent is now cut off from American trade. To conserve dollar exchange for the purchase of armaments and other essential supplies, moreover, the United Kingdom has curtailed its purchases of such items as lard in this country. Lard exports to Cuba and other

Latin American destinations, as well as shipments to United States territories, were somewhat larger in the first 9 months of 1940 than in 1939. But exports to Europe, particularly to the United Kingdom, were substantially reduced. Total exports and shipments of lard for the 9-months period, in consequence, were about 43 million pounds (18 percent) smaller this year than last. The reduction in lard exports, however, was more than offset by increased exports (including re-exports) of coconut oil and copra, soybean oil and soybeans, palm oil, cottonseed oil, and several other items showing minor gains.

Stocks of primary fats and oils increased in past year

Combined factory and warehouse stocks of the important primary fats and oils on September 30, 1940, totaled approximately 2,196 million pounds, crude basis, about 3 percent less than such stocks on January 1 but approximately 12 percent more than the combined stocks on hand a year earlier. Major increases in stocks from September 30, 1939 to September 30, 1940 took place in lard, inedible tallow, greases, palm oil, tung oil, and soybean oil. Stocks of cottonseed oil, marine animal oils, and butter, on the other hand, were substantially reduced during this period. Of particular significance, in view of the possibility that future supplies may be limited as a result of wars in Europe and Asia, were increases of 33 million and 12 million pounds respectively in stocks of tung oil and olive oil during the 12-months period, and a reduction of 12 million pounds in stocks of fish-liver oils.

Consumption of food and soap fats increased, use of drying and fish-liver oils reduced

The total disappearance of primary fats and oils, excluding farm butter and lard, amounted to approximately 6,343 million pounds in the first 9 months of 1940 compared with 6,380 million pounds a year earlier. Disappearance of food and soap fats and oils as a whole was slightly larger than a year earlier, but disappearance of the drying oils and the fish-liver oils was smaller.

Among the food and soap fats, substantial gains in consumption were recorded for lard, tallow, greases, and soybean oil, which more than offset reductions in the consumption of palm, cottonseed, fish and whale, peanut, olive, coconut, and palm-kernel oils.

The use of linseed and castor oils in the drying industries was increased. But the gains in this field were more than offset by reductions in the use of tung, perilla, and oiticica oils. Domestic sales of paints and varnishes are reported to be substantially higher this year than last, while exports for the first 8 months this year were about the same as in the corresponding period a year earlier. The net reduction in the use of the primary drying oils appears to have been due to an accumulation of stocks of mixed paints and varnishes during 1939, which is now entering consumptive channels.

Disappearance of fish-liver oils totaled only 28 million pounds from January through September this year compared with 52 million pounds in the corresponding period a year ago. The pronounced decline in imports of such oils resulting from the war in Europe was mainly responsible for the sharp drop in consumption.

Table 2.- Production of specified fats and oils in the United States from domestic and imported materials, 1938 and 1939, January-September 1939 and 1940

Item	Year		January-September 1/	
	1938	1939 1/	1939	1940
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Animal fats and oils -				
Butter: Factory	1,786,172	1,757,395	1,400,415	1,419,585
Farm	500,055	486,015	2/	2/
Total butter	2,286,227	2,243,410		
Grease, wool	5,324	7,192	4,967	6,354
Lard: Federally inspected 3/	1,034,193	1,272,029	4/ 976,308	4/ 1,212,181
Other	674,033	720,388	---	---
Total lard 3/	1,708,226	1,992,417	---	---
Neatsfoot oil	4,120	5,041	3,682	2,906
Oleo oil	88,346	75,860	55,324	50,276
Oleo stock (exports)	2,874	4,894	2,411	945
Stearine, animal, edible	46,137	37,674	27,869	26,615
Tallow, edible	93,481	93,825	69,724	58,657
Tallow, inedible and greases (excluding wool grease)	929,240	1,127,007	810,850	1,026,294
Fish-liver oil	3/ 2,059	2,459	1,508	1,542
Fish oil	3/ 204,109	242,319	113,715	61,423
Marine mammal oil	3/ 58,281	26,627	26,439	19,710
Total, animal	5,428,424	5,858,725	5/ 3,493,212	5/ 3,886,488
Vegetable oils -				
Babassu oil	29,503	71,379	53,054	47,093
Castor oil	52,273	75,306	51,619	72,906
Coconut oil	286,850	273,271	203,793	259,339
Corn oil	136,729	150,555	107,910	119,971
Cottonseed oil	1,677,673	1,389,792	807,990	668,765
Linseed oil	440,614	564,508	398,358	413,969
Olive oil, edible	4,742	6,853	6,432	1,197
Olive oil, inedible	3	13	13	---
Palm-kernel oil 6/	10,953	3,713	2,898	7/ 7,469
Peanut oil	78,152	73,138	66,528	26,473
Perilla oil 6/	1	2,406	2,406	8/
Sesame oil 6/	3,067	4,525	2,822	5,539
Soybean oil	323,343	457,550	301,303	380,793
Tung oil	---	3,000	3,000	9/ 700
Total, vegetable	3,043,903	3,076,309	2,008,126	2,004,214
Grand total	8,472,327	8,935,034	5/ 5,501,338	5/ 5,890,702

Compiled as follows:

Butter, Agricultural Marketing Service.
Lard, Bureau of Animal Industry and Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Tung oil, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Not officially reported prior to 1939.
All other oils, Bureau of the Census.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not available. 3/ Revised. 4/ Reported factory production of lard, including neutral lard, Bureau of the Census. 5/ Excluding farm production of butter and lard. 6/ Oil equivalent of imported raw material. 7/ April-June, reported factory production. 8/ Less than 500 pounds. 9/ Estimate.

Table 3.- Imports of specified fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials (in terms of crude oil), United States, 1938 and 1939, January-September 1939 and 1940

Item	Year		January-September 1/	
	1938	1939 1/	1939	1940
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Animal fats and oils -				
Butter	1,624	1,107	781	911
Grease, wool	1,786	4,178	2,820	2,381
Lard	2	1	2/	2/
Stearine, animal, edible	400	2/	2/	---
Tallow, edible	75	---	---	2/
Tallow, inedible	1,229	1,496	891	789
Fish-liver oil	3/ 62,175	66,242	52,946	13,668
Fish oil	528	960	564	306
Marine mammal oil	22,072	20,289	19,560	22,208
Total, animal	89,891	94,273	77,562	40,263
Vegetable oils -				
Babassu oil	2/	650	650	560
Cashew shell oil	1,585	1,947	1,450	3,002
Coconut oil	363,941	336,796	257,592	259,890
Corn oil	22,242	13,965	12,971	426
Cottonseed oil 4/	83,331	31,617	30,802	10,101
Linseed oil	123	49	44	2
Oiticica oil	5,301	18,867	16,154	12,672
Olive oil, edible	71,086	62,866	48,773	44,151
Olive-oil foots	22,356	28,180	24,101	21,502
Olive oil, inedible	5,444	11,304	5,373	4,864
Palm-kernel oil	2,569	2,236	2,236	---
Palm oil	271,325	288,603	214,837	182,404
Peanut oil	5/ 15,553	3,779	3,244	2,803
Perilla oil	31,821	51,284	37,582	6,585
Rape oil	5,960	9,321	5,273	9,085
Sesame oil	7,040	3,520	3,484	40
Soybean oil	5/ 2,856	4,126	1,859	2,774
Sunflower oil	77	194	194	2/
Teaseed oil	11,855	5,384	4,846	3,359
Tung oil	107,456	78,718	56,348	90,867
Vegetable tallow	274	2,564	2,286	282
Other 6/	3	1	1	40
Total, vegetable	1,032,198	955,971	730,100	657,409
Total, all fats and oils	1,122,089	1,050,244	807,662	697,672

Continued-

Table 3.- Imports of specified fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials (in terms of crude oil), United States, 1938 and 1939, January-September 1939 and 1940 -Continued

Item	Year		January-September 1/	
	1938	1939	1939	1940
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Raw materials (oil-equivalent) -				
Babassu nuts and kernels (63%)	32,021	71,717	55,768	45,286
Castor beans (42%)	47,910	68,297	44,413	68,552
Copra (63%)	323,201	270,934	173,070	280,517
Flaxseed (33%)	283,919	296,200	255,939	171,108
Palm nuts and kernels (45%)	10,953	3,713	2,898	9,749
Perilla seed (37%)	1	2,406	2,406	2/
Sesame seed (45%)	3,067	4,525	2,822	5,539
Total, raw material	701,072	717,792	537,316	580,751
Grand total	1,823,161	1,768,036	1,344,978	1,278,423

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than 500 pounds.
3/ Revised.
4/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis, dividing by 0.93.
5/ Excludes free for export.
6/ Includes castor oil, hempseed oil, and kapok oil.

Table 4.-Exports of specified fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials (in terms of crude oil), United States, 1938 and 1939, January-September, 1939 and 1940

Item	Year		January-September 1/	
	1938	1939 1/	1939	1940
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Animal fats and oils -				
Butter: Exports	1,959	2,308	1,539	2,114
Shipments to United States territories	6,300	6,896	5,274	5,639
Total butter	8,259	9,204	6,813	7,753
Greases	3,295	4,003	2,359	4,380
Lard (including neutral):				
Exports	204,603	277,272	213,557	168,585
Shipments to United States territories	29,459	33,649	23,307	25,082
Total lard	234,062	310,921	236,864	193,667
Neat's-foot oil	845	615	441	351
Oleo oil	5,360	5,466	4,145	1,184
Oleo stock	2,874	4,894	2,411	945
Stearine, animal, edible	181	153	46	71
Tallow, edible	260	276	203	92
Tallow, inedible	469	2,042	1,032	1,616
Fish oil	2,677	2,279	1,439	3,901
Total animal	258,282	339,853	255,753	213,960
Vegetable oils -				
Castor oil	572	1,348	691	991
Coconut oil 2/	7,228	26,038	8,534	29,669
" 3/	1,888	9,503	3,353	8,507
Corn oil	113	180	71	165
Cottonseed oil 2/	4,872	13,645	5,176	12,742
Linseed oil	890	2,566	725	3,411
Palm oil, including palm-kernel oil 3/	5,542	13,871	6,175	17,936
Peanut oil 4/	---	325	7	2,821
Soybean oil	6,412	12,111	5,882	11,929
Tung oil 3/	4,628	5,911	4,744	3,398
Total vegetable	32,145	85,498	35,358	91,569
Total, all fats and oils	290,427	425,351	291,111	305,529
Raw materials (oil-equivalent)-				
Copra (63%) 3/	37,021	7,562	3,740	15,735
Soybeans (14%)	22,215	87,884	15,733	19,823
Total raw materials	59,236	95,446	19,473	35,558
Grand total	349,663	520,797	310,584	341,087

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis dividing by 0.94 in the case of coconut oil and 0.93 in the case of cottonseed oil.
3/ Reexports. 4/ Not separately reported prior to 1939.

Table 5.- Stocks of primary fats and oils, United States, January 1, 1939 and 1940, September 30, 1939 and 1940

Item	Jan. 1		Sept. 30	
	1939	1940	1939	1940 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Animal fats and oils -				
Butter	128,770	55,462	154,594	127,971
Greases	58,363	55,739	48,781	115,503
Grease wool	3,042	4,635	4,052	5,714
Lard, including neutral	107,421	162,105	78,794	234,594
Neatsfoot oil	1,298	1,657	1,265	1,472
Oleo oil	5,954	6,599	3,509	3,456
Stearine, animal edible	4,527	4,450	1,824	2,814
Tallow, edible	7,506	8,051	5,379	5,964
Tallow, inedible	194,947	240,700	232,225	313,926
Fish-liver oil	31,013	33,653	33,626	21,146
Fish oil	146,160	167,001	111,431	96,322
Marine mammal oil	83,273	44,496	76,335	56,994
Total animal	771,293	784,608	751,815	985,876
Vegetable oils crude basis 2/				
Babassu oil	1,761	6,225	7,036	4,397
Castor oil	17,187	12,377	14,142	22,302
Coconut oil	216,570	191,023	209,665	224,525
Corn oil	27,978	34,849	24,586	22,870
Cottonseed oil	783,324	777,179	551,966	454,512
Linseed oil	141,803	142,457	112,629	115,135
Olive oil, edible	4,950	8,827	5,136	9,556
Olive oil foots	12,420	14,484	15,771	21,022
Olive oil, inedible	862	7,256	1,349	3,436
Palm-kernel oil	6,484	1,074	1,792	2,323
Palm oil	150,650	135,432	127,011	161,453
Peanut oil	27,557	21,266	30,433	13,042
Perilla oil	13,622	15,153	20,069	5,936
Rape oil	2,959	6,523	2,151	4,609
Sesame oil	205	169	542	1,778
Soybean oil	76,709	71,562	45,329	76,472
Tung oil	61,189	31,400	33,623	66,734
Total vegetable	1,546,230	1,471,260	1,203,230	1,209,702
Total animal and vegetable	2,317,523	2,255,868	1,955,045	2,195,578

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census, except butter and lard, which are from cold storage reports, Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Refined oils have been converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, palm-kernel oil, and palm oil, 0.93; coconut oil, peanut oil, and soybean oil, 0.94.

Table 6.- Apparent disappearance of specified fats and oils (crude basis) in the United States, 1938 and 1939, January-September 1939 and 1940

Item	Year		January - September 1/	
	1938	1939 1/	1939	1940
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Animal fats and oils -				
Butter	2,193,775	2,308,621	2/1,368,559	2/1,340,234
Grease, wool	5,945	9,777	6,777	7,656
Lard 3/	1,420,438	1,626,813	2/ 768,071	2/ 946,025
Neat's-foot oil	3,803	4,067	3,274	2,740
Oleo oil	83,383	69,749	53,624	52,235
Stearine, animal, edible	47,135	37,598	30,526	28,180
Tallow, edible	94,680	93,004	71,648	60,652
Tallow, inedible and greases (excl. wool grease) 3/	942,291	1,079,289	780,674	888,157
Fish-liver oil	3/ 51,895	66,060	51,840	27,717
Fish oil	3/ 162,262	220,159	147,569	128,507
Marine mammal oil	3/ 89,386	84,693	51,937	29,420
Total, animal	5,094,993	5,599,830	4/3,334,499	4/3,511,523
Vegetable oils -				
Babassu oil	30,961	67,565	48,429	49,481
Cashew shell oil 5/	1,585	1,947	1,450	3,002
Castor oil	53,155	79,069	53,974	62,029
Coconut oil	3/ 602,839	600,074	456,403	447,750
Corn oil	149,351	157,469	124,202	132,211
Cottonseed oil	1,658,406	1,413,909	1,064,974	988,791
Linseed oil	489,527	561,337	426,851	437,882
Oiticica oil 5/	5,301	18,867	16,154	12,672
Olive oil, edible	73,346	65,842	55,019	44,819
Olive-oil foots	18,483	26,116	20,750	14,964
Olive oil, inedible	6,282	8,923	4,899	4,684
Palm-kernel oil	48,920	11,359	9,826	6,220
Palm oil	3/ 270,097	291,950	232,301	136,447
Peanut oil	90,846	82,883	66,889	34,679
Perilla oil	41,894	52,159	33,541	17,802
Rape oil	8,003	5,752	6,081	11,004
Sesame oil	15,387	8,081	5,969	3,970
Soybean oil	305,395	454,712	328,660	366,728
Sunflower oil 5/	77	194	194	6/
Teaseed oil 5/	11,855	5,384	4,846	3,359
Tung oil	3/ 90,295	105,596	82,170	52,835
Vegetable tallow 5/	274	2,564	2,286	282
Other 7/	2	6/	6/	6/
Total, vegetable	3,972,281	4,021,752	3,045,868	2,831,611
Total, all fats and oils	9,067,274	9,621,582	4/6,380,367	4/6,343,134

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Computed from data on production, trade, and stocks.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Excluding farm production. 3/ Revised. 4/ Excludes farm-produced butter and lard. 5/ Imports. 6/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 7/ Includes hempseed and kapok oils.

Table 7.- Oleomargine: Production and materials used in manufacture, United States, September 1938 and 1939, July-September 1940

Item	September		1940 1/		
	1938	1939	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Production:					
Colored	107	108	208	183	214
Uncolored	32,292	27,997	21,812	21,481	26,328
Total 2/	32,399	28,105	22,021	21,664	26,542
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	1,110	862	1,123	1,122	1,240
Oleostearine	274	329	282	283	282
Lard, neutral	115	115	318	313	426
Oleo stock	113	65	96	98	95
Monostearine	---	---	---	---	18
Total, animal	1,617	1,371	1,819	1,816	2,061
Cottonseed oil	10,246	9,034	8,526	8,275	9,956
Soybean oil	4,292	7,371	5,402	5,497	7,605
Peanut oil	331	258	65	140	153
Corn oil	---	35	---	---	1
Cottonseed stearine	---	10	1	1	---
Vegetable stearine	9	---	1	---	---
Total, domestic vegetable	14,873	16,708	13,995	13,913	17,715
Coconut oil	8,711	3,113	1,261	1,180	1,142
Babassu oil	871	1,409	595	446	331
Palm oil	114	---	---	---	---
Total, foreign vegetable	9,696	4,522	1,856	1,626	1,473
Total, fats and oils	26,191	22,601	17,670	17,355	21,249
Milk	6,216	5,297	4,264	4,179	5,118
Salt and other miscellaneous	1,472	1,281	973	938	1,112

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Total of unrounded numbers.

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